

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM, EDITOR.

HOPKINSVILLE, SEP. 30, 1879.

Where was Urey Woodson last Friday night? We did not see him at the ball.

Sam Gaines introduced us as a Kentucky curiosity—an editor that didn't drink.

The Bowling Green papers are still quarrelling about which has the larger circulation.

The Columbia Spectator a new sheet is placed upon our exchange list with pleasure.

Mr. E. Polk Johnson has been engaged as editor of the Lebanon Times and Kentuckian.

The Louisville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South meets at Madisonville Oct. 1st.

Sam Gaines says Tilden is the Tich-borne of American politics. If he is a tick-borne, it's no wonder he sticks to the people.—[E. x.]

The Georgetown Times says the prettiest girls in Kentucky live at that place. We'll bet our hat never saw a Christian county girl.

The opposition to the nomination of Tilden is only a little war in the Democratic camp. All Democrats will tumble to the inevitable before the time comes.—[B. G. Pantograph.]

There was only one strictly temperate editor besides ourself, at the Association. We did not learn his name but he informed us that he had quit drinking the day before.

The Mountain Scorch published at West Liberty this week added to our exchange list. It is a well-kept and new little sheet and we wish it all the success it deserves and desires.

Hopkinsville is trying to establish free graded schools. The sleepy old town seems to be waking up a little. We congratulate her and hope that some day, before the day of time, her citizens may know something of what general "Culchah" of the masses is.—[Pantograph News.]

We were very much surprised last week, when we picked up the Newport Local, to find that its name had been changed to the Kentucky State Journal. We do not know the editor, Mr. Ditto, personally but we recognize his paper as one of the very best on our list, and read it with more than ordinary interest.

It is estimated that there will be about 2,000 votes cast by women at the next election in Massachusetts. The annexed figures show the registration in some of the cities: 17 in Springfield, about 50 at Westfield, 25 at Northampton, 41 at Holyoke, 11 at Chicopee, 72 at Worcester, 115 at Lynn, and 1,040 at Boston.—[Evansville Journal.]

The Press Association of Southern Indiana was largely attended. Kentucky's delegation consisted of Geo. H. Cochran of the Courier Journal, S. E. Harrison of the Henderson News, Zeno Young of the Madisonville Times, Urey Woodson of the Muhlenberg Echo, Sam M. Gaines of the New Era, and the writer.

Mr. Claude L. Berry, has severed his connection with the Madisonville Times, as local editor. He has chosen the legal profession. We regret his withdrawal from the arena of Journalism, and wish him success in the law. If he succeeds as well in the latter, as he did in the former, he will have no right to complain.

The newspapers of Kentucky are gradually falling into line and taking up the fight for Tilden. He is the condog man. His nomination by the National Democratic party is an inevitable and a foregone conclusion. The tide in New York is turning in his favor. The schemes of Tammany are following the example of Gov. Hoffman, who deserted Kelly and Tammany as soon as Kelly announced his attention of bolting. Tilden is supported warmly by the masses in the rural districts, who hate Tammany and its record.—[E. x.]

An old female bog belonging to Col. Richard Morris, paid Dr. R. H. Keene a medical call one day last week to consult him on a coming event which cast its shadow before, and which has since transpired. The Doctor being absent on his morning round of visits and no one being in the office at the time, the old sow began to take an inventory of the suite of rooms and to learn the secrets of a model physician's office. She began with the rear room, and after tearing up the carpet and making shreds of the elegant Brussels, gathered the straw into one corner and laid her "dying" down to nap. It was an interesting juncture that the Doctor returned and found a female—the first that ever occupied his bed room. It was an unusual, not to say a startling apparition for our bachelor friend, and he was not long in kicking the intruder into the streets.

The trouble did not end here, however. Her case was evidently a pressing one, and about half an hour after she was so rudely banished from Dr. Keene's room, she was seen entering the office of Dr. W. J. Byrne in hot haste and evidently on business. It not being office hours the Doctor was out, and so the row converted his back room into a lying in hospital, and was delivered of the large pig. At last accounts she was easy and doing well. Doctor Keene left on the next train for Poplarville, there to remain until the thing gets old with the boys; Doctor Byrne keeps barred doors, and can only be seen on business.—[Herald-Enterprise.]

INDIANA EDITORS.

Trip to Evansville.

On last Thursday, in response to a very kind invitation, the editor, accompanied by Capt. Gaines, of the New Era, boarded the train and started to attend the Southern Indiana Press Association, at Evansville. He arrived at that city about dusk, and, although an entire stranger in the city, was received very cordially by the brethren of the Press, who had assembled at the St. George hotel. He did not arrive in time to take the trip over the city with the gang, but found everybody preparing to attend the reception at Evans' Hall, given by the citizens of the city. The large and commodious hall was literally packed, gallery included, and the following interesting programme was carried out to the letter:

1. OVERTURE. Warren's Band.
2. ADDRESS OF WELCOME. Maj. John J. Kierlor.
3. RESPONSE, BY PRESIDENT. John D. Simpson.
4. SOLO, "ECHO SOLO." Mrs. Geo. B. Vile.
5. ANNUAL ADDRESS. Geo. H. Cochran, of the Courier Journal.
6. ARION QUINETTE CLUB. FISHMAN'S JOY, J. A. McCoy, Morris C. Hann, C. E. Milman, W. A. Hellman and F. E. Mills.
7. HINARSON, BY LIZZY. Henry F. Gell.
8. SOLO, "LA INCONTO." Miss Ida Gilbert.
9. CLASSIC SELECTION. Warren's Band.
10. SOLO, "WARTING." Mrs. J. N. Silverthorn.

After the regular programme, Mr. W. S. Lingle, of the Lafayette Courier, made a humorous speech, which kept the audience convulsed with laughter. On the next morning the fraternal gathering at the St. George, and proceeded to Cook & Rice's beer brewery, which they had been invited to visit, and were received with great hospitality and courtesy by Mr. Cook. Some of the boys went so far as to sample the beer, and pronounced it equal to the very best. Mr. Gaines did not drink any of it, (he was not there) but other Kentuckians did.

After they had all, with one or two exceptions, satiated themselves, they were each given a lighted candle, and the "Light Brigade" charged into the bowels of the earth. Down the street they went, two stories into the ground, where heated furnaces and freezing machines alternately were seen. Then they were led into dark passages between mammoth casks and bogheads without number, and shown into the mysteries of a beer manufactory. In some apartments were thermometers that showed the temperature to be below the freezing point, and the quilt-drivers groped their way through the dark and damp passages with shivering limbs and chattering teeth. Suddenly they came to a great cask, partly filled with the refuse of the grain which had been used, in which was a naked negro throwing it out with a shovel. This caused great amusement, and some of them vowed they would never drink beer again. In a short while afterwards they emerged from the cellars and repaired again to the bar and took another series of drinks; those who were short while before so much disgusted with the negro, suddenly drinking double quantities. After drinking to their satisfaction, all were helped to cigars and stationed in front of the building to see the thoroughness of the fire department exemplified. The alarm was given, and in one minute they began to arrive, and in three minutes, engines, ladders and all were there, and the firemen ready—not to put out a fire—but to be treated to beer.

By the time the crowd returned to the hotel it was time to board the Idlewild, and go down the river. The crowd consisted of all the editors, and many beautiful ladies, besides the bands and many invited guests. The Idlewild, one of the best steamers on the Ohio, was crowded with the happy throng, and as she moved off about eleven o'clock, the band discoursed the sweetest of music, and all felt that it was "good to be there."

It would be impossible to tell all of the pleasures of the trip. Everything calculated to conduce to the pleasure of the party had been prepared.

The banquet, which began about 1 o'clock, was simply magnificent. None could wish for a more abundantly and elegantly supplied table. Everything to be procured was supplied with a lavish hand, and collated with jealous care.

But few tempters were on board, and the amount of champagne drunk was amazing. Bottle after bottle was emptied and flung into the surging waves of the Ohio, until some of the boys began to get, O! higher than the river. A gentleman who came up the river in another boat, related that when about 20 miles below Henderson, they discovered that the whole surface of the water was covered with some dark objects, which they at first supposed were fragments of broken kettles or something of the kind, but before they could steer to either side, hundreds of empty bottles came sweeping by, but fortunately, without seriously damaging the boat. The phenomenon was unexplained until some one recollected that it was the day for the editorial excursion, and the mystery was solved. Though so much was drunk, he said to the credit of all, that not one got drunk. Fun was the order of the day. The business meeting of the Association was held about 12 o'clock; officers were elected and speeches were made. The wind on the outside had increased almost to a gale, and the mad waves were lashing the good steamer's

Common School.

Editor Kentuckian:

Much of the opposition to the proposition to aid Common Schools, now before the public seems to arise from a very erroneous view of the question. There exists in the minds of many, an idea that an immediate expenditure of \$20,000 is required by the law, and in the estimates of the costs of graded schools the item of \$1,400, yearly interest, figures largely. The adoption of the graded system of schools will not necessitate the issue of \$20,000, of bonds nor is an immediate issue of such amount contemplated in the law, nor has it entered into the minds of any of the Board of Trustees that such an expenditure at present would be wise or necessary. In fact there is no proposition to issue \$20,000, of bonds before the people. There is a very different proposition authorized by the law. It is "that the city council shall have authority to issue bonds to an amount sufficient to build and equip necessary school buildings for the city of Hopkinsville and the amount shall not exceed \$20,000. The amount is set at \$20,000 to provide for any expenses arising from the future enlargement of the school, and not for the present use. The bonds are not to be issued for the present use, but for the future enlargement of the school. The school trustees under this law can call upon the city council for more money and the council through its President issue more bonds without further consultation with the people. Many years may arise before this necessity will arise. Let me present some figures as given by the board of trustees as to the probable cost of building &c, should their bonds be voted.

House capable of holding 400 children, \$5,000.
Furniture for rooms &c, 1,000.
Total, \$6,000.

The men composing this board of trustees are not of the kind to recklessly invest the money of the city, and we have assurance from them that every economy shall be practiced. But rating the cost at \$10,000 let us estimate the cost of graded schools to city.

EXPENSES.
Interest on \$10,000 bonds 7 per cent, \$700.
Salary of Principal, \$1,200.
Salary of teachers at \$40 per month, 2,400.
Incidental expense, 600.
Total, \$4,900.

INCOME.
From state amount, \$1,000.
From increase poll tax, (602) with poll tax \$2, 1,004.
From tax 35c on \$100, 350.
Total, \$5,504.

Showing that for some years it will not be necessary to increase the tax upon property (except the 35c for poll tax) and then a tax of 10c on \$100 will provide a striking fund sufficient to meet bonds when mature, these figures are furnished by President of board and can easily be corroborated. There has been some bitterness and excitement displayed on the street corner discussions of this subject, but a calmer investigation of the law and consideration of the interests involved will do much to dispel prejudice and destroy opposition, all of our citizens feel that an increase of our population is to be necessary to the prosperity of our city and we will know that we have enough of our present kind of population. We have enough doctors, too many lawyers, enough merchants, druggists, grocers, blacksmiths, painters &c, and any further increase of such kind of population is disastrous to the best interests of our city. What we most need is manufacturers, not massed large corporations, with salaries officers founded by capitalists for they too often result in failure, but we need an increase of small manufacturers, men who bring with them from \$1,000 to \$2,000 to invest in their business, give them their personal attention and develop it into larger and safe proportions and such men do not seek cities without free schools, with such men the city of Hopkinsville is enlarged largely as an element in their chance of homes. The population that we want is of the character that will buy from our stores and sell to our farmers. The country around Hopkinsville would support a population of 10,000 and there are a number of branches of manufactures not represented here that could sell to our surrounding country. To persons interested in such manufactures a free system of schools would be an inducement to locate, and be ready for these boys we say to all such persons come.

JAMES A. YOUNG.

Senator Thurman.

Senator Thurman made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, a short time since, in which he uttered the following truths:

"About every twenty years we have a commercial revolution which, for brevity's sake, we will call a panic; when the country wakes up to the fact that owing to an imprudent extension of credit or bad legislation, or both, it is not able to pay its debts on demand. A long period of suffering, generally five or six years, ensues, and then having reached the bottom, he for the better, and business begins to revive. Specie payments are resumed, as it is called, that is, paper money and specie come to par. It is not this resumption so called, that produces a revival of business, but is the revival of business that produces the resumption.

In 1837 one of these panics occurred. In five or six years thereafter, indebtedness to our crop of cereals, or in other words, that between now and next harvest \$100,000,000 sterling must be paid by Great Britain to America and other foreign countries for breadstuffs—nearly \$3 per head of the population. If trade were in a flourishing condition, such an amount would not be appalling; or if we might reasonably anticipate that the bulk of the amount would return to us in the form of orders for some one or other of our simple industrial products, no cause of alarm need have been felt. But following as it does upon three years of unparalleled depression in our leading manufactures, and the absolute certainty that nearly all the money will be paid in gold, the figures look ominous, and the future gloomy.

TILDEN AND THURMAN.

Editor Kentuckian:

Hitherto we have not expressed preference in the Presidential race next year. It is fast becoming evident to the people that Mr. Tilden is the most available man for the Democracy. He has enemies, it is true, but who has not? No unprejudiced person is willing to believe for a moment that Mr. Tilden was in any way connected with the cipher dispatch business. He has been found innocent, and none but his enemies regard him otherwise. Mr. Tilden's superiority or availability is unquestioned. He is the only man for sixteen years, who has borne the Democratic flag to victory. He is the man around whom his party rallied to a man, and with "Tilden and Reform" for their watchword, swept Kallitcalm before them, and achieved a signal victory. It is true the gallant leader was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of the victory, but it was not his fault. He was as powerless as a sucking babe.

What could he have done? The Senate was Republican; a despot was in the chair, ready to seat Hayes, at the point of the bayonet, in spite of law, of justice, and an overwhelming popular majority. You all know the result. None but a fool will assert that Mr. Tilden could have prevented the fraud one way or the other. Those who should have stood by his rights to the bitter end, consented to the Electoral Commission, which tore the victor's laurel from his honored brow, and placed it upon that of a base usurper, who had been an honorable man, would have scorned to accept the honors and emoluments of an office which rightfully belonged to another.

This has become history now, and cannot be undone, but there is something that can be done. Mr. Tilden can be vindicated by his party, and given again the office of which he was robbed three years ago.

The manner in which he submitted to the inevitable wrong done him to be as sage as well as a statesman. He realized that he could do nothing, and calmly suffered and endured.

Democrats, you owe it to Mr. Tilden and to yourselves to vindicate him. He is, as he was three years ago, your most available man. He and he alone can carry New York, and New York we must have.

It may be said that the same arguments of fraud also apply to Mr. Hendricks. Yes; and but for the latter gentleman's pride and undemocratic stubbornness, in refusing to consent to again accept the second place, this paper would be for the old ticket. Mr. Hendricks declares, however, that he will not be Vice President, and so we must look elsewhere for a man. That man we believe to be Senator Thurman, of Ohio.

If Erwing carries the State next month, there will be no doubt of his going Democratic next year, with his favorite Senator and son upon the ticket. Mr. Thurman is a true statesman in every sense of the word, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Hendricks, (too proud to accept the second place) the preference of this paper for the present, is Tilden and Thurman.

YELLOW FEVER.

WEEKLY REPORT—MEMPHIS.

Sept. 23, 13 new cases, 5 deaths.

24th, 10 " " 8 "

25th, 7 " " 7 "

26th, 6 " " 6 "

27th, 4 " " 6 "

28th, 1 " " 6 "

29th, 8 " " 6 "

Total 68 44

It will be seen that the Fever is gradually decreasing in malignancy.

The English Grain Deficit.

Fifty million quarters is the deficiency arrived at after careful computation in our crop of cereals, or in other words, that between now and next harvest \$100,000,000 sterling must be paid by Great Britain to America and other foreign countries for breadstuffs—nearly \$3 per head of the population. If trade were in a flourishing condition, such an amount would not be appalling; or if we might reasonably anticipate that the bulk of the amount would return to us in the form of orders for some one or other of our simple industrial products, no cause of alarm need have been felt. But following as it does upon three years of unparalleled depression in our leading manufactures, and the absolute certainty that nearly all the money will be paid in gold, the figures look ominous, and the future gloomy.

Public School in Hopkinsville.

We observe by the Hopkinsville New Era of the 29th inst., that the citizens of that city will be called upon to vote on November 1st, prox., as to whether the city shall issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000, for the purpose of establishing a system of public instruction for white children—to be a free school for all pupils between the ages of six and twenty.

The object is highly commendable, and its salutary features are similar to the public school of our own city. We sincerely recommend to our neighbors the propriety, nay, the justice of the measure on the score of economy, as not the least of its merits. At the same time, we advise them to put matters on a good and sure foundation for a thorough preparation for the young, but, by no means, to have the superstructure top-heavy. Put it on a firm basis and not on stilts. Our high school is not supported by taxes in any way.

It is a source of gratification and pride to all sensible and well-balanced minds to aid in elevating the standard of public intelligence, and we city or town should strive who moves backward in establishing that greatest of all vent—the cultivation of intellect. At the same time, the education supplied free to all, should be limited to a substantial English education, and tax-payers should not be expected to pay for the extra advanced studies, which are not essential for general business purposes. When extra studies and accomplishments are desired, then the pockets of the parents or guardians should supply the funds. Again we recommend the movement at Hopkinsville, and hope that the people will promptly vote the called for appropriation to establish a good public school.—[Henderson News.]

DAVIS' SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Miss Lucy Davis visited Hopkinsville last week.

Little Lulu Davis visited her little friend, Lizzie Tinsley, last week.

Singh's skule will "boom" here next Sunday.

Misses Minnie Miller and Maud Simpson, of Elkhart, paid the family of Maria Davis a social visit last week, and returned home Monday morning.

Miss Mollie McGinnis, of Hopkinsville, has been visiting the family of Mr. Wm. Good.

Mrs. Lucy visited her Kelly Station friend last week.

The musical creak of the croquet ball is heard in the silent grove, mingled with the softened sigh of the breeze, as his ball strikes a grub and cinders around the wicket, near his neighbor, who strikes said grub's ball, which has the sound of a clap of thunder, and goes for the turning wheel, the said ball, takes his turn and proceeds to study up his Sunday's text.

Rev. J. T. Barrow will lecture at the Methodist church near here next Saturday night, on "Education."

Did.

Mrs. Tony Clardy Ware.

It seems that as yesterday that the name of Miss Tony Clardy Ware was identified with all that was gay and brilliant in Clarksville, for where she was joy and pleasure seemed to be diffused as the rose exhales its fragrance all around. Then our rosiest was transplanted to another soil and we heard of Mrs. Clardy Ware as the centre of a happy domestic circle in Christian county Ky. Then again her home in Montgomery was gladdened by her presence on a visit there and her old friends flocked around her with renewed affection and hospitality; but soon a warning note of dread told us that she was sick unto death, and on Sunday came the tidings that the sweet tree was stripped of its bloom and Tony Clardy Ware would never again gladden the vision of her friends of earth.

Her remains were conveyed to her Kentucky home and on Monday evening interred at Hopkinsville, the funeral going from the Baptist Church, of which she was a member.—[Clarksville Chronicle.]

A Clear Northeast Passage Disclosed.

New York Herald Special.

Yokohama, Japan, September 4.—The Swedish exporting steamer Vega, belonging to the Nordenfjardsk Expediton, arrived at this point last evening, having successfully accomplished the Northeast Passage. The expedition sailed from Gothenburg on April 4, 1878, and proceeded as latitude 67 deg. 37 minutes north, longitude 117 deg. 24 minutes west, near a Tahuti settlement. They wintered in the pack ice at that point, one mile from land. The ship's company maintained the best of health. Not a single case of scurvy occurred on board. During the shortest day the sun was above the horizon less than three hours, and there only the upper limb was visible. The cold was intense, being—32 deg. Fahrenheit.

They were detained at this point 264 days, and were released July 18th, 1879, and passed Cape East into Behring's Straits on the 20th.

The Vega is the first vessel to make the voyage from the Cape to Asia by way of Behring's Straits in certain and safe. With very little more experience of navigation in the Northern seas from Japan to the mouth of Lena River there are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced sailors. The Lena tape Central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed.

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THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

OFFICE: Bridge St., bet. Main and River
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Astronomical Notes.

OBSERVATORY OF VASSAR COLLEGE.

The computations in the following are by students of Vassar College. Although only approximate, they will enable the ordinary observer to find the planets.

M. M.

POSITION OF PLANETS FOR OCTOBER, 1879.

Mercury.

On October 1 Mercury rises at 5h. 4m. A. M., and sets at 5h. 38m. P. M.

Venus.

On October 1 Venus rises at 5h. 4m. A. M., and sets at 5h. 27m. P. M.

Jupiter.

On October 1 Jupiter rises at 5h. 4m. A. M., and sets at 5h. 27m. P. M.

Saturn.

On October 1 Saturn rises at 5h. 4m. A. M., and sets at 5h. 27m. P. M.

The motions of Venus can be watched by referring to the planet's places to the stars in Leo, and it will be seen that Venus moves toward the west until the 14th, and toward the east after that date. Venus is near the waning moon on the 12th, and at its greatest brilliancy on the 30th.

Mars.

Mars is coming into better position for evening observations.

Mars rises on October 1 at 7h. 57m. P. M., and sets at 10h. 12m. of the next day.

On October 31 Mars rises at 5h. 39m. P. M., and sets at 7h. 56m. A. M. of the next day.

After October 6 the motion of Mars among the stars will be toward the west; it can be compared with the stars of the Pleiades. Mars is in conjunction with the moon on the 30th.

Jupiter.

Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars are brilliant in the evening of October.

Jupiter rises first: on October 1 at 4h. 25m. P. M., on October 31 at 2h. 24m. P. M.

An ordinary ship's glass, or a good opera glass, will show the varied positions of Jupiter and its four moons. If we take the hours between 8 and 10 in the evening for our observations we shall see Jupiter rise, unaccompanied by its first satellite, on the 5th, in consequence of the satellite coming in front of the planet and passing across the disk. The same will occur on the 21st and 28th.

She first satellite will go invisible at some time during these hours on the 6th and 29th, because it is in the shadow of the planet. On the 20th it will not be seen, because behind the planet.

The smallest satellite of Jupiter, the second in order of distance from the planet, will not be seen until near 10 P. M. on the 7th, when it passes from the face of the planet. It will disappear about 9 P. M. on the 14th, because it passes between the planet and the earth and is thus projected upon the face of Jupiter.

The third satellite of Jupiter, which is the largest, will disappear by going behind the planet, October 9. The approach of the satellite and planet can be watched, and its motion around Jupiter can be followed; it will reappear after midnight. This satellite will pass across the disk of Jupiter between 6 and 10 P. M. of the 27th; it will be seen to pass from the face of Jupiter between 9 and 10 P. M.

The fourth satellite of Jupiter will reappear from the shadow of Jupiter on the 25th, between 8 and 9 P. M.

Saturn.

Saturn comes to its best position early in October. A small telescope will show the ring projecting on each side the planet.

Saturn rises on October 1 at 6h. P. M., and on October 31 at 5h. 56m. P. M.

Saturn is in conjunction with the moon on 27th at midnight, Saturn being about 8 south of the moon.

Uranus.

On October 1 Uranus rises at 3h. 20m. A. M. On October 31 Uranus rises at 1h. 29m. A. M.

Uranus is very near the star Rho Leonis.

Neptune.

Neptune rises on October 1 at 7h. 7m. P. M., and on October 31 at 5h. 7m. P. M.

Between 4 and 6 P. M. of October 1, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, and Mars come above the horizon; and on the 31st the same planets rise between 2 and 6 P. M.—Scientific American.

Dime Novels Again.

A week or two ago, four lads in New York, from 14 to 16 years old, resolved to start to the far West to seek their fortunes. After a long saving, they managed to provide their outfit, which consisted of one gun, two parol-pistols, one dagger, four horse-blankets—for their fiery mustangs which they meant to bestride—and 20 cents in cash.

They went at midnight at one of the ferries for a start, when the leader of the expedition discovered that he had left the photograph of his lady-love at home, and, deeming that he could not travel without it, went back for it.

His mother heard him climbing in at the bath-room window, and gave the alarm; a policeman arrested him as a burglar, and he was marched off to a police station, where his father recognized him the next morning.

The story came out, and the boys were taken home, and are told, "to be taught better sense." We doubt, however, if the teaching be successful. A lad who can reach the age of 15 with no other qualification for facing and conquering the world than a pistol, dagger, and the ideas gained from dime novels, is not likely ever to make a useful man in it. His parents are too late in beginning their training.

We have often before called attention to the growing ill effects of this lower class of sensational novels and story papers upon our young people. An incident which occurred the other day enforces this fact as no word of ours can do.

A young woman was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of her husband, a good honest man, who had been faithful and kind to her "in her cell," states newspaper of the town, "after the trial was over, was found the unopened Bible, furnished to all prisoners, and heaps of

cheap novels which she has delighted to read for years." If her reading had been different, so we venture to say, would have been her actions and her fate. "Figs do not bring forth thorns, nor grapes thistles."

An Incident.

Just as the party was re-entering the carriages at the race course Thursday, to proceed to the depot, General Abe Buford came forward and was introduced to General Sherman.

The latter recognized General Buford at once, and, taking him by both hands, said, "Why Abe, how are you, old fellow? I am very glad to see you," which sentiment was reciprocated by Gen. Buford, who said, "Yes, I well remember the time you, Nat. Gaiher and Winkfield tried to haze me when I entered West Point."

With a smile the President said, "Well, General, did he haze you?" "No, sir," replied General Buford, "I hazed them. They tried it, but did not succeed." A hearty laugh ensued, and after a few more words of conversation between the leaders of the blue and the gray, the party left the grounds—*Lexington Transcript*.

An Argument Against Round-Dancing.

[Ballads Tennessee.] The following from Wm. S. Hay's "On the" to his daughter, might be read with profit by some young ladies we know of around here: "Look back Hannah, if you want that ar greazer in de barber shop I seed you wid der meel yesterday to hug you, an' you can't get along wid out it, you tell him y'c feller says dat he used ter hug y'r munder at home in de parlor, an' not greize round to de house and udder public places kicking up yer heels and letting dat alger squeeze you in the presence of decent people. You quit dat—you ketch dat from de white folks, an I don't low it no mo."

An Argument for Round-Dancing.

[Ballads Tennessee.] A lemon is of no practical use until it is squeezed; likewise a girl. Hence the round-dance.

The following paragraph from the Philadelphia Times explains itself: "The worst blow that John Kelly, and therefore A. B. Cornell, has received is that dealt in the decision that Tammany is to have no inspector of election this year. It is held by the learned counsel that have been consulted, both Republican and Democratic, that only the regular organization of each party may be represented in this important branch of the machinery of election. Every inspector that Tammany could secure would be worth to Kelly nearly his weight in votes. True, the regular Republican inspectors might be led into the secret of an inspector's duties to his party under the Tammany system, but that would be to give the enemy ammunition that might be used against the Democracy next year. A better plan would be to import some Republican guardians of the purity of the ballot from Philadelphia, and let them open lodges of instruction in our sister city. We warrant that in some things the Philadelphia experts could give even Tammany inspectors valuable points of the work of the higher degrees of the modern order of Ballot-box Stuffers and Remun Adjusters."

The following summary from the San Francisco Bulletin will show how things are mixed in California.

"First—Republican State administration.

"Second—Workingmen's and Democratic Supreme Court.

"Third—Triangular Railroad Commission.

"Fourth—Republican representation in Congress.

"Fifth—Mixed local government in San Francisco.

"Sixth—Mixed Legislature.

"The Republicans have carried off the State administration. The Workingmen and Democrats have secured the supreme Court. All parties but one are represented on the Railroad Commission. The results in other directions are mixed. But notwithstanding the apparent confusion a single and determine purpose on the part of the people runs through the whole. The political status of California is fixed by Perkins, the Republican State officers and the delegation in Congress. If they should desire to take the bit in their mouths and run away there is a very efficient brake in the opposition Supreme Court. All parties are represented in the Railroad Commission, and antagonisms have been introduced elsewhere which may result rather in a healthy than a disastrous friction."

"Stop That Man!"

"Shoot him on the spot." He's a swindle and his liberty should be curtailed. I was seated in my yard when a tall, gaugling fellow, with a full stock of horse and impudence, asked me to subscribe to a certain paper. I looked at it to see if it was worth \$10 a year, and I noticed the following head line in big type: "King of Snobs." "A Dead Woman Brought to Life," "The Alchemist," "A Holy Moonlight."

From the subject treated of I concluded to subscribe, and so I paid the canvasser two dollars. He thanked me for my donation, I called my wife and daughter and told them what I had done, and proposed to read a few of the articles, thinking to gain information. I did not use coarse words, but if that fellow had been round here then I would have been tempted. I read aloud, and just as each article began to tickle my fancy, and to go to my wife, I read as follows: "English Female Bitters will cure all sickly females," Bailey's Senna is the best and safest purgative for sick headache. Now I didn't bargain for such stuff. My wife is not sick, and I don't need a female medicine, hence I am swindled and feel that newspaper men who take such advertisements should be tarred and feathered and rode on a rail; and now every time I pick up a paper my wife and daughter snigger—"English Female Bitters."

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Is purely vegetable, containing no sulphate, arsenic, mercury or other dangerous ingredient. Its immediate action is directed to the stomach, liver, bowels and skin, while as an anti-periodic, it cures the ague. For all bilious disorders, chills and fever, dumb ague, acute, chronic, or interictal headache, sun-stroke, it has no equal.

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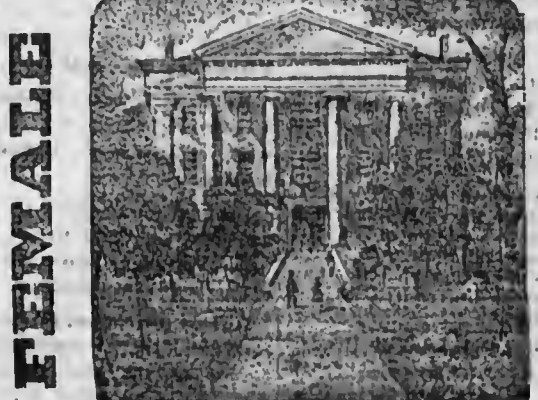
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